NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

faster in the direction of emancipation, and of a wiser and more just system of the relations of labor and capital."

Sickles informs the Department of the passage of the

bill for the emancipation of certain classes of slaves in

bill for the emancipation of certain classes of slaves in Spanish colonies, with various amendments, among which he mentions those changing from 65 to 69 years, the age to be attained when slaves born before Septem-ber, 1968, become free: fortidating the sale or separation from the motizer of children under 14 years old, and plac-ing restrictions on punishment with the lash. While con-scious of the manifectury of this measure, Minister Sickles yet regards it as "sine beginning of the end;" and adds, "this Government has now for the first time distinctly and practically committed itself to the policy of emanci-pation, and in this step it must be a source of just satis-izerion to the Frosident that the influence of the United States has been so conspisuous and benedicent."

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

.... The Sussex (Eng.) Gazette asserts that the Marquis of Bute never actually joined the Church of

...Sir George M. Gifford, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and Dr. James Cope-land, the eminent medical author, are dead.

THE NEW DOMINION.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM - MANY BUILDINGS DE-

STROYED.

sterms which has ever visited this country swept over Montreal last evening. It commenced about 5 o'clock,

and actually leveled everything in its way. A large

number of buildings were utterly destroyed, and hund-

eds were severely damaged. No loss of life, however,

has been yet reported. Two of the large freight sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway were prostrated, and the loss in them alone must be immense. All telegraphic com-numication with the city was stopped, the wires having been blown down as far west as Lachine. The city is in

a state of real excitement, and rumors are current of still greater damage at other points from the violence of the storm.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

CANANDAIGUA, July 14.-The trial of G. W.

Mannix, on indictment for violating the neutrality laws,

was commenced this morning at 9 o'clock. H. O. Cheese-

boro of Canandalgua, counsel for Mannix, said he was

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

. Henry C. Clark, who was run over by a street

.Peter McElroy, in a fit of delirium tremens

. Cornelius Sullivan was drowned while bathing g Pond, R. I., on Wednesday. The body was recovered by the three bours after.

..George W. Brooks, a well-known West End

of his smiddle is unknown.

R. F. Lupkin, a lamp-lighter, living in Charles-Mass, shot his wife on Wednesday evening the hall injuries.

Neil McLaughlin, one of the three men serving rus of imprisonment for the attempted assumation of Revenue ive Brooks, in Philadelphia, died on Wednesday.

.... Capt. N. Miller, a well-known shipmaster, and

Wednesday evening at Newton, Mass, while bathing...

Gov. Walker of Virginia yesterday refused to commute the sentence of Jeter Phillips, to be hanged on Priday, July 22, for wife munder. Phillips has already had ten respites. He will certainly be executed on the 22d inst.

C. G. Whitney, District-Attorney of Tazewell County, Illinois, who has been recently tried for bribery and corruption and acquitted, has commenced 33 suits for libel against as many different parties. The damagts in each case are laid at \$10,000.

The dwelling-house of John F. Woods, at Mid-dietown, N. Y. was burned resterday. His son, aged twelve years, caused the fire by pouring kerosene on the stove during the absence of his pa-rents. The boy was badly burned.

At Sedalia, Mo., on Tuesday, a negro violated

authorized to withdraw the plea of not guilty as to the

MONTREAL, July 14 .- One of the most terrible

.The weekly returns of the Bank of En-

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—THE DISCUSSION OF THE SPANISH QUESTION TO COME OFF TO-DAY—THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS DENIED—STUDENTS SINGING THE "MARSHILLAISE" IN THE STREETS OF PARIS -TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Paris, Thursday, July 14-12 m. Last evening the Duke of Grammont, the Minister of Fereign Affairs, announced to the Senate and the Corps Legislatif that the French Embassador to Spain had efficially made known the renunciation of Prince Hobenzellern of the Spanish Crown. "The negotiations which we have been pursuing with Prussia," the Duke said, "have had no other object; but they have not yet terminated, so it is impossible to-day to furnish the Chambers and the country with we neval erpose of the affair."

The Senate received this statement coldly. The Duke-then asked the Senate to postpone the discussion on the interpellation until Saturday next, because Friday had been set apart for the discussion

The Senate immediately protested, but on the request of M. Rouber, the proposition was assented The Senate will meet an hour earlier than usual co that day in order to have more time for the dis-

The Constitutionnel Ministerial organ, denies the reported disagreements among the Ministers, and states further that no Minister has tendered his

The journals, to-day, give the details of military preparations, which are still continued.

I ast night 300 to 400 students made a demonstra tion in the streets, while returning from a public ball. They shouted "Vive France!" "Down with Prassia" and sang the Marseillaise without inter-

Public opinion and a majority of the French journals are opposed to accepting the dispatch of the father of Prince Hohenzollern to the Spanish Government as a final settlement of the question between France and Prussia. Most of the journals assert that the Ministers went so far in their declarations that peace without a direct acknowledgment on the part of Prussia would be more a shame than a success for France. The Liberté, the Moniteur, the Pays, the Opinion Nationale, and the Public are especially bitter against the Ministry. The official journals, however, announce peace as settled.

The Presse thinks the settlement of the question precarious and dangerous to France-simply enobling Prussia to choose a better opportunity.

The Liberté demands a general Congress or war. The Journal des Debate says the Prussian reply to France is insufficient.

GREAT PANIC ON THE BOURSE-BASIS OF THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE

AND PRUSSIA. Parts, Thursday, July 14-3:30 p. m. There is a great panic on the Bourse, and rentes have fallen to 67 fr. 15c.

The journals say that the French Cabinet, having received as a first concession, the personal renunciation of the Spanish crown by the Prince of Hohengollern, agreed to continue negotiations to obtain from the King of Prussia his official renunciation, now and forever, of all pretensions to the throne of Spain on the part of any member of the Hohenzel-

PRUSSIA REFUSES ANY FURTHER CONCESSION TO FRANCE—AN EMMEDIATE DECLARATION OF WAR ANTICIPATED.

Paris, Thursday, July 14-5 p. m. It appears that the King of Prussia has refused to receive Count Benedetti or to sign the promise re-

quired of him by the French Government. The Emperor left St. Cloud this morning by a special train, and arrived at the Tuileries at noon. The Ministers, having been summoned to meet him, were all at the palace, and a council was held immediately after his arrival.

At 31 o'clock this afternoon the Presidents of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, which were then in session, were informed that the Government would have a communication to make to those bodies before the close of the sitting.

It is generally believed that this communication will be a declaration of war.

It is positively asserted that Count Benedetti has been ordered to return to France, and that he only awaits the departure of the Baron von Werther, the Prussian Minister, from Paris.

KING WILLIAM REFUSES AN AUDIENCE TO THE FRENCH MINISTER-PRUSSIA HAS NO FUR-THER COMMUNICATION TO MAKE TO FRANCE —WAR DEEMED INEVITABLE. BERLIN, Thursday, July 14, 1870. The French Embassador to-day demanded an audi-

ence of the King of Prussia, at Ems, to exact that Prince Hohenzollern's renunciation be made perpetual, and that the royal veto be applied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish crown. The King declined to receive the Emsador, and answered him through an Aide-de-Camp that he had no further communication to make.

The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm and resolute to fight for the national honor. The national journals regard the situation as very disquieting. The Börsen Zeitung says: "War is sure because France wants it." The Börsen Courrier says: "The French pretensions are a direct insult to Prussia and King William. War is inevitable,"

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND-COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14-1 p. m. The feeling throughout Europe is still one of general uneasiness. The tone of the official papers of France is eminently pacific, but the other journals are hostile and warlike. The want of confidence at the Exchanges of the various European capitals is a

fair reflex of the public sentiment. The Telegraph this morning says: "Though the Prince of Hohenzollern renounces the candidature, and the King of Prussia indorses that renunciation, still it is too early to believe in peace. The formal

reply of Prussia to that effect is the only thing that will restore confidence." The only response thus far has been haughty, offensive and extreme, which was doubtless designed

to be firm and dignified. The statement is made to-day that Espartero denies having ever urged Gen. Prim in favor of

Alfonso in preference to Prince Leopold. The cables to the Continent are still very much crowded by the Government dispatches, and the press reports are considerably delayed.

The report that the North German Parliament has been convoked is repeated, with the addition that it will meet as early as next week.

A story comes from Germany that Count Von Bismarck heard of Prince Leopold's withdrawal while on his way to rejoin the King at Ems; whereupon he turned back, and set out for his estates at Yarzin. England, Russia, and Austria are making energetic

efforts to prevent a rupture; but so far they have made no progress, and the situation is unchanged. STILL ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE SITUATION-

THE INTENDED DECLARATION DELAYED-PARIS AGITATED.

Paris, Thursday, July 14-8 p. m. The Emperor left the Tuileries at 6 o'clock on his

eturn to St. Cloud. At the same hour the Chambers were informed that no declaration would be made by the Govern-

tone, and the groups of people in the streets seem to be strongly in favor of war.

THE CONFERENCE AT EMS BROKEN UP-RETURN OF THE FRENCH EMBASSADOR-GEN. MOLTKE SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

EMS, Thursday, July 14, 1870. King William will leave Ems to-morrow morning

on a special train for Berlin. Count Benedetti, the French Embassador, left at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The German people are a unit in support of their King, and wild enthusiasm prevails in the minor Gen. Moltke (General of the Prussian army) has

been summoned to Berlin from his Silesian estates. Prince Gortschakoff has gone to Wildbad. POSITION OF ENGLAND-MR. GLADSTONE'S STATE MENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-FINAN-

LONDON, Thursday, July 14-Evening. Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons today in reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, that the correspondence of Her Majesty's Government with

foreign powers occasioned by the difference between France and Prussia was incomplete, and the present was not the time for its publication. But he would say that the British Government, in common with the European Cabinets, sustained the position taken by the Duke de Grammont, which was that Spain was entitled to choose any one for king except a German

hours to-day. An official statement that the Bank had received £131,000 was not sufficient to restore had been recalled.

The stock market is greatly excited. American securities continue to decline; Five-Twenties closed at 88 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1876. Advices from Madrid are pacific as far as Spain is

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has sent enyoys to the different courts to inform them of the acceptance by Spain of Prince Leopold's renunciation

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords to-night rejected the local matters until the adjournment.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Monseil, Under ward by way of promotion.

the Education bill, and disposed of a member of amend ments. The subject of choosing School Boards by ballot gave rise to an unusually lively discussion. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy ridiculed the ministerial policy on education, and, when called to account for his language, sale the bill deserved contempt. Mr. Gladstone made orous defense of the measure, and severely criticised Mr. Hardy for his discourtesy and disregard of facts. An animated personal discussion followed, after which additional amendments were adopted or rejected, and the

ROME.

Infallibility dogma, 62 (or according to other reports, 66) of the Fathers voted conditionally.

When the vote on Infallibility was taken, 601 Fathers were present. Many who were on leave of absence had astily recalled to lessen the numerical importance of the opposition. The sitting was greatly agitated; the spectators were especially demonstrative, and the gen darmes were obliged to keep them back. Each Father

mulgated.

A CONTRADICTION.

Italian trading station there, is officially contradicted.

ments with reference to the foreign mission scheme and his late changes in the Customs Department are severely his late changes in the Customs Department are severely criticised on all sides. Tan-Tang-sliang, one of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, is dead. The ships Agamemon, Oberon, and Titania had completed their cargoes at Hankow. The tea and sugar crops of Formosa promise well. The Americans and Shanghai were making extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July. A telegraph cable is soon to be laid between Shanghai and Hong Kong. The proposition to establish an American college in Pekin attracts the attention of the Government of Japan. The excitement concerning the aggressions of the Russians on Yesso continued. A telegraph line between Koba and Osaca was in process of construction.

CUBAN VICTORY IN THE CINCO VILLAS-FIGHT THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON HIS RETURN TO HAVANA—SPANISH OPPRESSION AT CIEN-

gence of late for the Cubans has been the victory ob tained in the Cinco Villas by Capote and Gonzalez over the Gutas de Rodas of whom 20 were killed. The Span-iards at Villa Clara have not left their entrenchments since their last defeat by Callejas and Guillermo Lorda, at Fort Barrabas, on which occasion a large number of the bomberos (firemen) of Havana were killed. The cholera is ruging at Ciego de Avila, Villa Clara, and

cionfuegos the news comes that, on the 25th ult.,

The cholera is raging at Ciego de Avila, vina Chara, and Cienfuegos.

From Cienfuegos the news comes that, on the 25th uit., Jesus Alvaro del Sol, the nephew of the insurgent Jesus del Sol (called the Hero of Carthagena), was shot for no other reason than that he was a relative of the Cuban leader. The day before his murder the Volunteers gave a grand bail in the house of Gov. Franch, where many indecent acts were committed.

The reception of the Governor-General was an exceedingly cold one. The volunteers fear him somewhat, and he in turn fears them. He went up to Puerto Principe three months ago, vowing to put an end to the insurreetion before his return. But he has failed to carry out his desires, and, as a matter of course, is in bad odor with all good Spaniards. The boat with his Excellency on board arrived at 10 o'clock p. m. Only a few volunteers and friends sauntered down to the wharf to receive him, but he landed at an unexpected point, and went up to the Palace accompanied only by the members of his military family. This was a strange reception for an officer who has more power in the Island than the Regent Serrano, or than even the Kings of Spain had.

The day on which the Governor-General returned the Spanish journals claimed that Hembeta had been routed, but on the following day the same papers stated that he had attacked Clego de Avila. There is a rumor that that place has failen into his hands. This is probably true, for the published statement is to the effect that the insurgents had entered the town and sacked it.

The Cubans are subjected to many indignities at Cientucys who were suspected of sympathizing with the lineurgents is immediately selzed and tried by a drumhead court-martial, condemned, and shot without delay. During the last week 37 courts of this summary character were held in Cienfuegos alone. Twenty-two persons were coudenized to 10 years imprisonment, and 15 to death.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE EMANCIPA-TION PROJECT IN CUBA.

lution of the Senate, the President to-day transmitted to that body a large mass of correspondence and accompanying documents, giving all the information in his possession relating to the subject of emancipation in Cuba. Most of the information has been anticipated by the press, but the following is of interest.

It is reported that while the Ministerial Council was in session at the Tuileries dispatches were retired from the King of Prussia which changed the situation, and there is now reason to believe that peace may be preserved.

The agitation throughout the city is extreme. The majority of the gymins papers maintain a warlies of the commencement, with a temper and spirit that manifested a desire to cordially cooperate with us in the extirpation of the blot upon the with us in the extirpation of the blot upon the contract of the plan falls and the proposed by the Cabinet at Madrid for the abolition of fixing murdered the two women in Dividing an arisis to be reason, has confraged to the plan falls for the abolition of the plan falls for the subject to the plan falls for the abolition of the plan falls for the subject to the plan falls for the abolition of the plan falls for the subject to the plan falls for the plan falls for the subject to the plan falls for the subject to the plan falls for the plan falls for the subject to the plan falls for t

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

Washington, Thursday, July 14, 1870.
The Capitol was all ablaze to-night, and was thronged m end to end, the galleries of both Houses being filled with spectators, most of whom remained till mid-A majority were ladies, who were attired in the bright colors of Summer, and the scene, both in the gal leries and on the floor, presented an animated appear. ance. The thermometer ranged among the nineties and a multitude of fans were kept in constant agitation. The White House was to-day a scene of much bustle, thronging the ante-rooms from an early hour until late this evening. The members of the Cabinet called from time to time during the day, and occupied most of the President's attention, so that Congressmen and others had little chance for interviews. Nominations, issuing of commissions, and signing of bills passed kept the President quite busy. All commissions of officers confirmed up to this afternoon were issued and signed. All the bills passed were signed except one giving \$100,000 to certain soldiers in Florida. This the President returned

the fact that the Spanish Cabinet took no exception to the demand for emancipation made by the United States as one of the bases for its proffer of good offices, but, on the other hand, gave this Government repeated assurances that the Cortes would devise a scheme for the gradual and entire abolition of Slavery in the Island of Cuba, Secretary Fish continues: "Thus it was that in January last, having received an intimation it was supposed in Madrid that the insurrection was or would soon be quelled, I wrote to you as follows: 'It becomes more apparent every day that this contest cannot be terminated without the abolition of Slavery. This Government regards the Government of Madrid as committed to that result. You will, therefore, if it shall appear that the insurrection is regarded as suppressed, frankly state that this Government, relying upon the assurances so often given, will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies." The Secretary of State then proceeds to say: "It is with regret that we fail to find in the scheme of emancipation, which is forwarded in your No. 116, evidence of the carnest purpose to abolish Slavery for which your previous dispatches had prepared us. It may rather be called a project for relieving the slave-owners from the accessity of supporting infants and aged slaves, who can only be a burden, and of proloncing the institution as to able-bodied slaves. All the children of slave mothers born after the decree are to befree, but no provision is made for their support. All slaves born between the 18th of September, 1885, on their payment of \$60, but it will be seen how deluxive this is when we reflect that to command that sum, all of the early and some of the bear of the Liberals of Spani, under how they may be supposed to have carned some right to support in their few remaining years, are to be turned adrift, and are given a freedom that may have ceased to be desirable. While this project does not the expectation of the civilized manner that forme In the Senate, to-day, much time was taken up with disgraceful squabbles between Senators for precedence in getting through private bills, and Mr. Tasyer, who temporarily occupied the Chair, added to the confusion by continued unnecessary pounding of the gavel. These contests between Senators more than once threatened to lead almost to a collision. The Georgia Committee through Mr. Howard, announced their inability to agree but yielded to the request of Mr. Trumbull to try again. Mrs. Lincoln's pension bill was passed by 28 to 30, after a long speech in opposition by Mr. Tipton, abounding in private allusions in execrable taste. Mr. Ramsey made a simple announcement of the death of his late colleague Mr. Norton, and on his motion a committee was appointed to accompany his remains home. The formal eulogies will be reserved until next session. The Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was concurred in without debate, but the Conference report on the Army bill did not fare consenting to the very slight reduction in the pay of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and expressed his intention to resist the report, even if the appropriation for the whole army was lost. The report was then temporarily withdrawn, and the Senate went into Executive Con

> The Senate received the second veto message of Prest dent Grant to-day, being on a bill to give bountles to cer were of a technical nature, and the whole matter wa postponed until next Winter. The pressure for the pas-House bill, with an amendment that nothing shall be the time prescribed by the Constitution. Different inter pretations were placed on this clause, some holding that it compelled an election this Fall, while the whole, matter authorities. The report was concurred in without oppo-sition. The conference reports on the Civil and the Deficiency Appropriation bills were concurred in, but subformer was agreed to, in order to strike out a section affecting the dissensions now existing among the mu-nicipal authorities of Washington. The com-promise Indian Appropriation bill, placing five millions in the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion, was discussed at some length. Mr. Trum buil did not want to yield to the House of Representa tives, and advocated that the Senate should insist upon its amendments to carry out treaty stipulation, and throw the responsibility of a defeat of appropriations upon the House. Stewart wanted the treaty stipulations thrown to the winds, and said that Red Cloud and the other Indian Chiefs did not pretend to regard them. After considerable debate, in which the action of the House was severely criticized, and the original Indian Appropriation bill, with the Senate Amendments, was substituted for the House bill, and then passed. The

> Conference Report on the Army bill was adopted. , a menagerie, or any other thing more weird, exelse. It was impossible that important business could be considered in so much confusion. There was so much good feeling, and good nature, accompanied by the apparent joy which all felt at the near approaching end of a session which has been a trying and laborious one er's table, and to pass over everything to which which the Speaker's desk was incumbered. Everything with an allusion to land grants, railroads, or claims was even being allowed to complete the reading of the title before half a hundred objections came from all parts of were Messrs. Scoffeld, Dawes, Van Wyck, Kelsey, Randall, Holman, Maynard, and of these members took a position close to the Speaker's table, and took good care that every thing passed should be understood, and that nothing of a and confusion of the closing. A large number of bills and resolutions (not less than 50) were passed, and Conference Committees were hard at work. The weather was extremely warm, but the galleries were well filled with gayly-dressed ladies, and the scene was inspiring from the start. No debate was permitted, as th House seemed fully to understand the importance of work. Once only were explanations permit ted. When the Indian Appropriation bill was up, Mr Dawes said if the billwas not passed, the President would recall Congress by proclamation, before members had time to depart. The bill drawn by the Appropriation Committee was at last passed giving the President five millions of dollars to use at his discretion, to keep the peace and carry on the Indian service, and he is to report his action to the next session. What the Senate will do with it remains to be seen. The House then took a recess. The House reassembled at 81 p. m. this evening. The galleries were crowded with men and women, and there was a very full attendance of members, making a brilliant scene. The report of the Conference Committee on the Army bill was taken up and concurred in. Mr. Dawes then reported from the Conference Committee the sun

the bill to admit Georgia, and it was passed without a

the threatened war in Europe. Of the former little could be learned. In reference to the latter, Secretary Fish is now of the opinion that war is inevitable. He says that there is no question in his mind but that France means war under any circumstances; that telegrams are all manipulated by French agents; and as proof of this he states that the foreign Ministers here are unable to obtain any dispatches, and those they have been receiving have been very much confused. He does not give much credence to the statements in London telegrams that France will send a fleet to capture Cuba. The remark that this Government might have "something to say," is regarded as significant, coming as it does from the Sec-retary of State. He fears that a general European war may be in full headway before the Summer is over. He cannot see now how it can be avoided. He has not received any dispatches of importance on the subject from our Ministers at Paris, London, or Madrid, but has sent them all telegraphic instructions to observe strict neutrality, etc. He expects important advices from Minister Sickles to-morrow.

As predicted, the President to-day sent to the Senate name of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Minister to England, in place of Mr. Motley. At an Executive session the nomination was taken up and freely discussed. It was thought he would be promptly confirmed, a courtesy usually accorded to ex-Senators; but Schaters Wilson and Sumner, as the especial protect tors of Mr. Motley, objected and made short sp There is no doubt of his confirmation at next Executive session.

Numerous inquiries have been made here to-day as to whether the statement in this morning's Tribune, con cerning the time when the Tax and Tariff bill takes effect, was correct. The statement was strictly accurate the internal taxes take effect Oct 1, 1870, the external

Secretary Boutwell has made every preparation for printing and issuing the new bonds. He has selected the paper, the colors, size and plans of the bonds, etc., and the work is to be done here, under the supervision of Mr. McCartee, who has gone North to have the paper prepared and to obtain the necessary inks. The engraving of the various plates is already under way at the Printing Bureau, and it is thought that some of the bonds will be ready for market by the 1st of September. The denominations will range from \$60 to \$10,000.

The President, accompanied by his family and Gen Porter, will leave here on Wednesday morning for Long Branch.

Secretary Fish will not leave for his country-place in New-York until the latter part of next week. He prefers to remain here until all laws and appropriation bills are disposed of through his Department. He will visit the President at Long Branch from time to time, as business

The other Cabinet officers will spead most of their Sum

mer menths out of the city.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses on the Army ill agreed to a report this morning, by which the pay of the General of the Army is reduced to \$13,500, with the present allowances for quarters, fuel, and forage, making in all \$17,500. The pay of the Lieutenant-General is reduced to \$11,000. The army is reduced to 30,000 men. and all surplus officers are to be mustered out, as provided in the House bill. Officers are not to wear the insignia of their brevet rank while on official duty, but on all other occasions they are allowed to wear it. main features of the House bill are adopted in the Cop-

legal disabilities of Geo. H. Bier, the Adjutant-General of Maryland. Bier was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and resigned to enter the Rebel service. He was engaged most of the time during the war in blockade running. He is highly connected in Maryland, and was appointed Adjuholding the office for about 18 months. The action of to-day was to enable him to retain his office. The cadets who have passed examinations both at the

Naval Academy and West Point are now receiving their appointments. A number who failed at the Naval Academy will have another chance in September. The President will not fill the vacancies of the cadets at large in either school until September, nor will the Secretaries of War or Navy fill the vacancies on the Congressional liste until that time.

A question is pending before the Executive as to the right of certain railroads to enter the Indian Territory Some weeks since the Secretary of the Interior decided that but one railroad could go through from north to south, and one from east to west, but neither should enter until the rights of certain persons were determined as it was apprehended that the Secretary would decide in favor of the Union Pacific Southern Branch, and against the other roads. An appeal was made to th President yesterday, and a discussion had. To-day the case was elaborately discussed before the Attorney-General by Caleb Cushing, Jnc. Hill Craig, and others. The Roads contend for the right to build a single trunk line, and the Cherokees contend that neither shall build until regulated by Congress.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-

(haries E. Delong of Nevada to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Peter Negley to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Balti-Febru Negley to be Assistant Treasurer of the United Nates at Danier. Md.
Postmosters.—Alexander M. Campbell, Salina, Kanasz, J. T. Miller,
Postmosters.—Alexander M. Campbell, Salina, Kanasz, J. T. Miller,
Urbun, Ili.; George B. Winslow, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Ms. Bella E.
Farball, Lebanon, Ohio; Daniel P. Beaton, Orford, Ohio, George D.
Allen to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida;
Janes R. Leffergito be Receiver of Public Money at Clarkwille, Ark.
The President has nominated F. T. Frelinghuysen to
be Minister to England, vice Motley, recalled.
The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following
continuations:

Charles T. Thweatt of Alabama, Consul at Rio de Janeiro, vice W. H. Charles I: Inwest of Alcoham, Consulat has be Janeto, rice w. B. West, declined.

Peter Negley, Assistant Treasurer of the United Sates at Baltimore, Charles E. Belong of Nevada, now Minister Resident, to be Europ Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary at Japan.

The President this afternoon sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the nomination of John Olliver to be Associate-Justice of the Buyreme Court of the District of Columbia. The message states that the withdrawal is at the request of Mr. Olliver.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day granted an injunction against Botelier & Broeters, to restrain them from infringing on the Stimpson patents by selling ice-pitchers.

selling ice-pitchers.

M. Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister, has arrived here and will probably present his credentials on

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. SUBSTANCE OF THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS ON

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The President, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, communi-cates to that body to-day a mass of correspondence relative to questions in dispute between the United States

Secretary Fish, December 12 last, in a letter to Minister Motley, said that Lord Clarendon, on the 6th of November, expressly declined to follow him in a discussion of the views presented by his letter of the 2sth September, and therefore he was forced to the conclusion that Her Majesty's Government did not desire this Government to regard the paper entitled "Notes Respecting the Alabama Claims" as a response to the views which Mr. Motley was instructed to present to Mr. Clarendon. Mr. Motley was requested to make Mr. Fish's explanation of this matter known to Mr. Clarendon. Mr. Motley, 12th of January, wrote to Mr. Fish, detailing the points in a long interview with Mr. Clarendon, who declined to comment upon Mr. Fish's dispatch, saying it was difficult to look for hopeful negotiations when so strong an indictment was presented against the British Government as was contained in that paper, but which was considered by the United States Government to be conciliatory. To this Mr. Motley replied he believed that the statements contained in the dispatch commanded the cordial approbation and assent of a large majority of the American people, and that the paper was looked upon in the United States as a calm, dispassionate and reasonable setting forth of the cases, and as moderate as it was foreible.

Mr. Motley ventured to remind Lord Clarendon that in the first interview, as well as in all subsequent interviews, whenever the differences had been touched upon, he expressed the opinion that the first step toward a restablishment of friendly and honorable relations between the two nations, was for Her Majesty's Government and the British people to look plainly at the case as those of the United States regarded it; to become familiar with the deep sense of wrong for which we consider reparation to be due.

His Lordship intimated it had been found impossible to prevent evasions of the law in spite of the efforts of the Government, to which Mr. Motley responded that in the United States it had been found practicable to prevent similar misdemeanors on many memorahle eccasions. If the proceedings complained of were wrong they req vember, expressly declined to follow him in a discussion of the views presented by his letter of the 25th Septem ber, and therefore he was forced to the conclusion tha

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ing Lord Clarendon's observations on Mr. Fish's dispatch of the 25th of September was furnished to Minister Thornton to be read to Mr. Fish with the same object of using an unreserved frankness in the statement, as was Mr. Fish's dispatch addressed to Mr. Motley, in order that the latter might read it to Clarendon.

Lord Clarendon, in a letter to Minister Motley, dated May 24, said, although Her Britannie Majeaty's Government considered that they could not allow the allegation in Secretary Fish's dispatch of September to pass without observation, it was by no means their desire to prolong or extend the controversy. The notes or memorandum was therefore confined to a recapitulation of the facts and arguments, all, or nearly all, of which had been repeatedly referred to during the previous discussion. Her Majeaty's Government, though prepared if calleda upon to maintain the views set forth in the memorandum, and in the preceding communications which have passed between the two Governments, they believe that for the settlement and disposition of the question at issue it is neither useful nor expedient to continue a controversial correspondence in which there is so little hope for one of these Government being able to convince the other, and in which their respective positions and opinions have been so amply recorded and sustained.

THE COLORED CADET. THE REPORTS OF ILL TREATMENT GREATLY

EXAGGERATED. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The following infor-

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following information was obtained at the War Department:

An investigation of the charges in Cadet Smith's letter relative to his treatment by his fellow exdets, was ordered by Gen. Pitcher, the Superintendent at West Point, soon after the letter was published. Cadet Smith was interrogated and said the published. Cadet Smith was interrogated and said the published letter was a garbled copy of that written to his friend, Mr. Clarke, of Harriford. He furnished the Superintendent with a true copy, which is now in possession of the War Department. The Cadet Drillmaster denied having used the language charged to him, and six cadets in the squad not only deny having heard it, but their evidence shows the Drillmaster was not as sharp toward Smith as toward them. In the mess-hall some feeling was exhibited by those with whom Smith was seated, but this was promptly checked by the authorities. The allegations of Cadet Smith's letter, though not without foundation, have been greatly exaggerated, and Smith said he had no complaint to make about the mess-hall. The Superintendent reports that now a better feeling exists. The Secretary of was has ordered a Court of Inquiry with simple powers to meet at West Point on Monday, July 18, to investigation the charges of littreatment, &c. The following officers have been detailed to compose the Court: Gen. J. Ib., Wilson, Gen. H. L. Abbott, Major T. F. Rodienbough, and Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate. The two officers last named are not graduates of the Military Academy. nation was obtained at the War Department:

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND. The Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, just

ominated as Minister to England, represents an old and historic family. His grandfather, Frederic, was a delegate from New-Jersey to the Continental Congress, and in 1776 joined the Revolutionary forces. He served with distinction as the Captain of a volunteer corps of artill ery at the battles of Monmouth and Trenton. He was promoted to be Celonel, and served during the remainder of the war. In 1793 he was closted a Senator ... United States. His son, Theodore, was also a dis guished man. In 1803 he was seimitted to the bar, and became eminent as an eloquent advocate. During the war with Great Britain, in 1812-14, he raised and commanded a company of volunteers. In 1817 he was elected Attorney General of New-Jersey by a Legislature opposed to him in poli-tics, and held the post till 1826, when he was chosen United States Senator. In the Senate Mr. Prelinghuysen acted with the Whig party. He exerted himself on the

United States Senator. In the senate Mr. Freingauysen acted with the Whig party. He exerted himself on the part of the Indians; supported Mr. Clay's resolution for a national fast in the season of the choicn; spoke in favor of the extension of the Pension system, and acted with Mr. Clay upon the question of the Tariff and the Compromise act of 1832. In May, 1844, the Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominated him for Vice-President and Henry Clay for President. They received 105 electoral votes, while their successful competitors, James K. Polk and George M. Dallas received 170 votes.

It is the nephew and adopted son of this Mr. Freling, huysen who is to be our new Minister to England. His came to the bar in 1839, first untered public life as a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861. He there displayed remarkable ability, and was soon afterward made Attorney-General of New-Jersey, the term of office where if sive years. Besides executing the duties of this position ably and satisfactority, he rendered efficient service to the Republican party in each political campaign by his viscorous and felicitions oratory. In 1866, Gov. Ward designated him for the unexpired term of three years. In the Senato Mr. Frelinghuysen sustained his party in its ardoous conflict with President Joinson, and was chosen to reply to the last annual message sent by him to Congress, He served on the Committees on Naval Affairs, the Judiciary, and Claims, and was much esteemed by his fellow-senators. Senator Stockton succeeded Mr. Freling-huysen in the Senate in 1868, and since then he has been engaged in professional duties at Newark.

THE INDIANS.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS ON THE RESERVA-

TIONS. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- A report received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Ponca Agency, Dakota Territory, represents the Poncas in good condition. Their crops are looking finely, and the stock

condition. Their crops are locally interface in good order. In answer to a call from their friends, the Pawnees, they have gone on a visit to them.

Reports to the Indian office from the Omaha Agency, giving the condition of those Indians during the past month, assert a marked improvement in industry and month, assert a marked improvement in industry and enterprise among them. Field labor is now mostly performed by the men, while the women are assigned less laborious duties. Some of the men are engaged in brickmaking, and a number of others are building roads across the reserve,

A report from Agent Hearne, at the Grand River Agency, remarks that the Indians located there are well behaved, and seem well disposed toward the whites, Indians are constantly coming from and going to the hostile camp, but report everything peaceful, and they have not heard anything about war being declared by the Indians against the whites.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN MAINE. BANGOR, Me., July 14.-A severe tornado

passed over this vicinity this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, accompanied with hail and thunder, and lightning and torrents of rain. In this city but little damage ning and torrents of rain. In this city but little damage was done, one bouse being struck by lightning with slight damage. Trees were twisted and prostrated in the adjoining towns. The storm was much more severe and the damage greater in Hampden, Orrington, Bucksport, Brewer and Holden. Houses and barns were blown down, fences broken, and in some cases all the windows were broken by the hail, which fell so thickly that it lay in windows. At North Auburn one man was killed. In Orrington one house containing a family was removeds from its foundation and another blown down without injuring the immates. The damage to growing crops must be considerable.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS' CONVENTION WARRENTON, Va., July 14.-In the Teachers Convention to-day, after the reading of Commo Maury's address, in which he advocated the establish ment of the Southern Polytechnic School, Prof. Venable ment of the Southern Polytechnic School, Prof. Venable of the University of Virginia renewed his resolution submitted the previous day, to invite the lady teachers of Virginia to become members of the Educational Association, and take their seats in the Convention. The resolution produced a sensation, and an exciting debata followed. Prof. Venable supported the motion with an animated speech to allow haly teachers to derive the benefits of the Association, if for no other reason than to secure them return tickets free over railroads. It was but a peor boon to grant to those who were doing to much in the cause of education. [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Smith Hampden of Sidney College opposed snything that savored of Woman's Rights, even in the most infinitesimal part, and thought Prof. Venable's gallantry went shead of his judgment.

Prof. Jaques of Washington College offered a resolution that the terms upon which ladies may be admitted to membership be referred to a Committee of three.

The Rev. Mr. Averill opposed the resolution, as it was a step in the wrong direction, looking rather to the unexacting and not the elevation of that portion of society upon whose spotless purity rested the welfare of mandind. He said, Drag her not down from her empyreany hight of purity and modesty. Soil not the garments of Southern womanhood by the dust and dirt of diagy surroundings. Rather allow her to remain the faithful custodian of the lares and penates. [Applause by the ladies.]

Prof. Jaques's resolution. The time of the Convention was occupied the greater portion of the day in list-ching to the reading of the report from the Special Committee upon the best modes of education in its various polytechnic school for the South, as suggested by Mr. Maury in his address. of the University of Virginia renewed his resolution

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES, Advices from the North-West report the wheat advancing favorably, and the yield of grain unusually good, The Grand Ledge of Free Masons of Canada-uembled in Toronto on Wednesday. Major Stevenson, Grand Master, diversed an address.

....Reports from Northern Alabama and Arkansas.
represent the crops as in an unusually favorable condition. The own and
sotton crops are both remarkably good. In Western Tennessee the colion will be seriously injured by vermin.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Josiah Hooker, for nearly half a century a

... The report of the death of Col. Griffin Hale-. P. R. Forney, who had his leg crushed on the

John G. Nicolay, formerly Private Secretary to President Lince's, and late United States Council at Paris, has accounted the rection of Managing Echot of The Chicago Managing

There was a wild panic on the street after 'Change

confidence, and much uneasiness still prevails. The panic is attributed to a rumor that Count Benedetti

ALL QUIET AT MADRID.

concerned, and the Bolsa is buoyant.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Colonial (Secretary, said the Government was sensi-ble of the gallantry of the Canadian troops in repelling the Fenians; but had received no nominations for re-The House afterward went into Committee again on

THE INFALLIBILITY VOTE. ROME, Thursday, July 14, 1870. In the vote yesterday on the adoption of the

voted aloud as his name was called. Another sitting will be held, at which efforts will be made to persuade the dissenting members to reconsider their votes; and after this meeting the public Congregation will be held, at which the new dogma is to be pro-

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. The report that Egyptian troops had landed at the Bay of Ashab, on the Red Sea, and captured the

CHINA AND JAPAN. San Francisco, July 18 .- Additional advices from China state that Inspector-General Harte's move-

AT PORT BARRABAS - COLD RECEPTION OF

HAVANA, July 9 .- The most cheering intelli-

Washington, July 14.-In response to a reso

In reply to a communication from Minister Siekles, dated May 30, 1870, Secretary Fish, under date of Jone 20, says:

WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING SCENES AT THE CAPITOL-CONGRESS PREPARING FOR ADJOURNMENT-THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL NOT YET DISPOSED OF -PASSAGE OF THE GEORGIA BILL IN BOTH HOUSES-SECRETARY FISH ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE-EX-SENATOR FRE-LINGHUYSEN APPOINTED HINISTER TO EN-

enators, members, office-seekers, and idle visitors

tain Alabama and Florida dragoons. The objections sage of private bills was intense, Scuators not having the patience to wait for the passage of one bill before calling for another, and at times it was impossible to distinguise anything above the din of many voices. The Conference Committee on the Georgia bill, reported that they had accepted the of opinion was that it left the matter in the control of the State

autherized to withdraw the plea of not guilty as to the last two counts, which charge the prisoner with providing boxes containing arms and ammunition, which were shipped to him, and through him furnished to the Fenians. Mr. Dorsheimer moved for judgment. Judge Woodruff, in sentencing Starr, said it was a painful duty. The case had been submitted to an unbiased and intelligent jury, who had found the only possible verdict for a conscientious jury to render. The former service of the prisoner in defense of the country led the entire community to expect from him obedience to the laws. As the jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy, he would, instead of fining him 8,000 and imprisonment, sentence him to two years' imprisonment in the Auburn Jail and to pay a fine of \$10.

In the case of Thompson, as there was no consideration entitling him to greater leniency, he would pass the same sentence on him.

Starr and Thompson were found guilty on the first three counts and not guilty on the last two.

The Judge said that Mannix had wisely pleaded guilty, and stood penitently before the Court. He would, therefore, sentence him to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$10. The prisoners will be taken to Auburn to-morrow. from the start, that even those whose pet schemes are defeated were not disposed to grumble at the early adjournment of the House. Almost the first thing done was to agree to work on the Speaka single objection was made. To this action is due the long list of killed and wounded jobs with the House. The leading spirits which guarded the good name of the House by protesting against numerous jobs questionable character should slip through in the bustle dry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Farnsworth got the dry (IVII Appropriation) floor, and began a tirade on somebody in relation to an item in the bill in regard to the New-York and Boston Post-Offices. The bill was finally passed. It was then agreed that to-morrow the House meet at 9 a.m. An attempt to adjourn was almost carried, when Mr. Dawes, hearing that the Senate had disagreed to the Army Appropriation bill, appealed to the House against adjournment, and the motion failed. Some minor mangied. A manner of the properties of the properties of the northern bound passenger train on the Nashville and Decater Railroad broke through a bridge near Lynnville, Tenn., on Wodneslay, and fell into the stream. Thomas Obal, a telegraph repairer, received injuries from which he died. A brakeman named Jones was faially injured. Ten passengers, among whom were several ladies, were more or less injured, some of them seriously.

James C. Dellahay, aged 53, while standing on the herricane deck of the steamer Isaac P. Smith, when of Port Mellenry, reterially, shot himself through the head and fell overboard. He left a leiter saying he was impelled to commit suicide by some mysterious indicance. Mr. Delshay was a prominent officer of the Poor Association of Raitimore, and was in comfortable circumstances. His body was not recovered. business followed, when another motion to adjourn from the Democratic side was voted down by Yeas and Nays. Mr. Dawes then, having discovered a little job that had been suruggied into the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was ing a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen of this city to reject an appointment by the Mayor. A majority of the present Board of Aldermen of this city are politically opposed to the Mayor, and rejected his appointments. This amendment to the bill would therefore insure the confirmation of the Mayor's appointments. The vote passing the bill was reconsidered, and the bill recom-mitted to the Conference Committee. Ten minutes more of confusion, and then the Speaker recognized Mr.

Cessna, who wanted to dispose of the contested election would not listen to such a thing, and the Yeas and Nays were again taken on adjournment. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to, as reported from the Con-

division. An adjournment followed immediately. Secretary Fish had several long consultations with the President to-day in reference to diplomatic changes and